

An Passed March 2. 1829
Inaugural dissertation
on
Sclerous
For the degree of Medicine
Addressed
To
The Medical Faculty
of the
University of Pennsylvania
by
Thomas Miller Jr.
of
Washington City D C

1829



To
Dr. Henry Bent
of
Washington City.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to testify my high sense of your personal worth, and professional talents, by dedicating to you the following pages, being my first medical production.

I spend sin, that the recollection of one under whose care I commenced my medical pursuits, and of whose friendship I feel proud, will ever warm the breast -

of your sincere
friend, and pupil

Thomas Eller



History of Jaundice.

From ancient authority we learn the antiquity of this disease. By the Greeks it was denominated IKTOPOS a term given to the Golden Pheasant, or pheasant on account of its plumage. This bird was fabled to be closely connected with the disease, and hence it was believed that if a patient labouring under it should look at the pheasant, the bird immediately died, and the patient recovered.

Celsus informs us that it prevailed among the Romans under the name of Morbus Argentum, or Regius. The origin of the terms are somewhat curious; the Jaundice should have received the name of Argentum, I am unable to conceive, unless from the variety of shades the disease is wont to assume, the word Argentum, meaning a rainbow. We are told by Celsus, that it obtained the name denomination of Regius, from its being cured by all kind of exercises. He expounds it thus, 'hunc propter ludis laccinam per que mens exaltationem, atque Regius morbus dictus videtur'. It has been known by many writers, both ancient and modern, Aleijado, evidently



in consequence of its golden colour.

Aetius prevails most frequently in warm climates, attacking predominantly persons of all ages, sex, and condition. Thus we are told by an author of much celebrity, that no age or sex escape. It is incident to infancy, and every subsequent period of existence. Generally, however it is not until in those somewhat advanced, in life, and more perhaps in males than in females, that the difference is not so great as is generally supposed, "that women and children are equally liable to the malady". In a continuous succession of one hundred patients I counted 1 says Heberden fifty two males, and forty eight females. Those who are most subject to this disease are the stationary, the sedentary, the indolent, the Asyphochordiac, the hysterical, and those who require at least position in attending to their avocations. It occurs frequently in the dissipated, and more particularly in the intemperate, and debauched, and persons who are afflicted with local complaints. Those who have been once attacked with Jaundice are very liable to a recurrence of it.

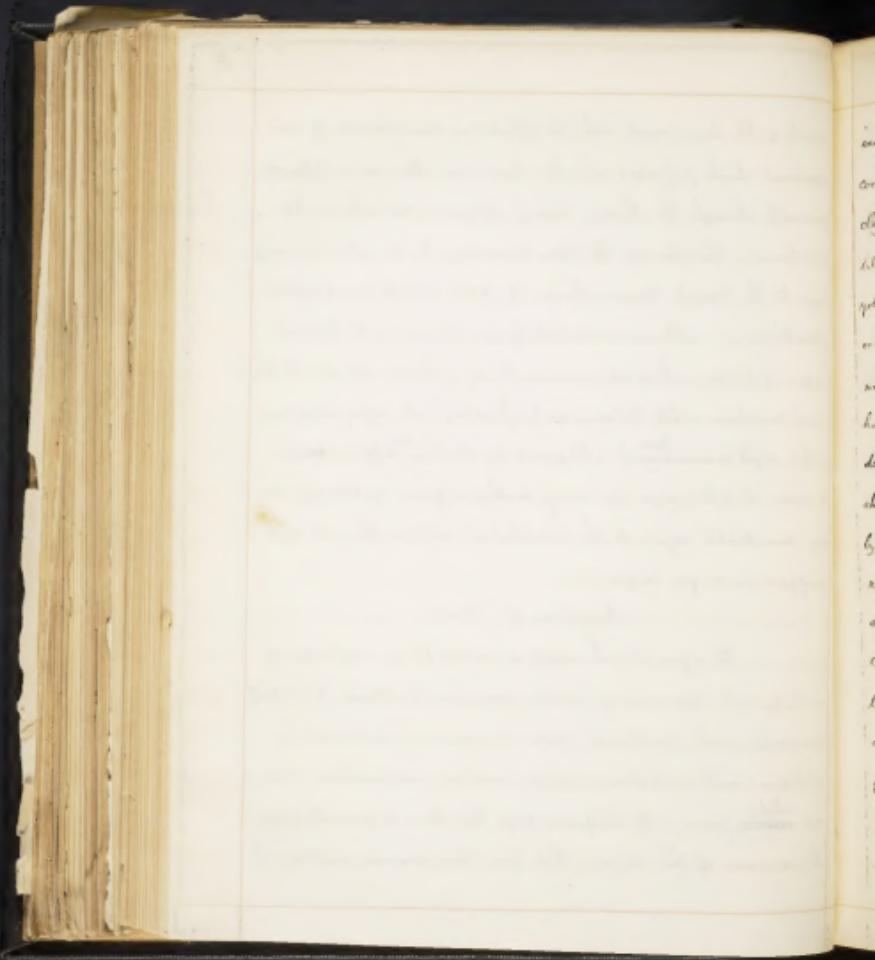
It has been attributed to a great



quantity of bile being mixed with the fluids in consequence of an impediment to its passage into the duodenum. Once it is diffused universally through the body, tinging all parts as well as the secretions. The color of the skin according to its intensity giving origin to the several denominations of green, black, and yellow Jaundice. Persons are attacked by this disease with different degrees of violence. It is not uncommon to see patients laboring under Jaundice, and experiencing any, or but slight inconvenience from it. Its period of duration ^{too} differs much in some, it will remain for many months, or years, producing no very considerable injury to the constitution, while in others it will disappear in a few days.

Symptoms of Jaundice

The approach of the malady is indicated, by such languor, inactivity and depression of spirits, anorexia, headache, preceding uneasiness, with considerable gastric derangement, indicated by flatulence and eructations, nausea, vomiting, and sometimes cramps, and ~~shaky~~ pains. Dr Chapman says that these so frequently prove the precursors of this disease; that from their occurring, existence, its



inflammation will come, may naturally be predicted. The hands are sometimes swollen, and when in this state the skin presents an exanthematous appearance. The mucous membranes are also affected, with a yellowish green. There are numerous vesicles and pustules, with a yellow green or saffron hue, showing over which is diffused a sort of orange colour. Then an ulcerous or suppulsive sore in the mouth. (Because it is said so easily changed.) The patient has great throat pain of opposite, visible sometimes on one side diminished by the disease continuing for some time, will often increase at the patient very much. These symptoms are soon succeeded by another series. The skin which from the first two days, is now affected with a most troublesome itching. The skin of the eyes and the skin of the breast, shoulder and neck become tinged of a yellow colour, which in some cases spreads over the entire body precipitately, but in others is confined. I have seen, says Dr Chapman, (of the express) restricted to the eyes, and very often occurring only the face, this however it is sometimes confined to a single dorsal section of the body. Barker says he recollects a case attended with rheumatism, where his patient said only was so extremely



whereas, that but one half of the nose was colored. Esquilliavox,
similar, as to be met with in the writings of Valsalva, Etomelli,
Doppi, and others." The yellowness of the skin sometimes comes
on suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms.

The colour of the skin in this disease, (which is the great diagnostic) I generally correspond with that which may be produced by letting hot to a certain quantity of water, giving it a yellow or tawny colour. It is sometimes of a more tawny hue, varying from a yellow to a black. The latter so rarely occurs that it can perhaps be induced to say to doubtful cases notwithstanding there is high authority in Dr. Baillie in particular an advocate for it as we may see by a reference to his medical Anatomy. The symptoms of the disease are, especially in those that characterize the other species, except in the interval, of the colour of the skin.

Instances are on record of three varieties existing in the same patient, and at the same time. Thus are we informed that Saizoni had a patient whose face was green to the mouth, while the right side was black, and



the first yellow. The eyes quickly become red, & the skin of the face
is sometimes forcible to us, it accompanied with alternate chills
and fevers. There is often pain in the breast, particular spasm, or
unusual consciousness, sometimes delirium. In some it comes on after
many of the other symptoms have subsided some days.

The pulse in Typhus is said to
very much in some cases, it is not slow & it slightly affected.
In others it is violent and stronger than usual, either
is expiratory, slow and hard. "The pulse says Dr Chapman
is still hard and strong, & when in pulsating, and even
intermittent". Attemperare are the cases in which there is little or no
disturbance of the system, & the disease follows the
influenza or tertian fever, with palpitations of the heart, also
the encravings and anxiety about the procrearia. The languor
and infatuation go on increasing, with dullness and stupor;
almost to fatality. It is said that the sight is much affected
in Typhus, every thing appearing a dark or yellow hue. This
opinion does not seem to be universally entertained, by some
writers it is positively denied while by others it is strenuously



admitted as a constant occurrence. Dr Chapman says in opposition to it. "My allusion is more particular; to all objects being covered or buried or hidden from us & which have not been observed & appear from the following lines of Winetius, Sunda
prosternit frons, quaqueque mentitur, argenteo."
This seems to be the case in — too

many instances to the same effect as that of Galli's nation, River
Kenne, Van Swieten, Hoffman, and others, who oppose us in having
seen it. But long and general we can their action been established,
it is doubted by some whether there is any foundation for it; and
certainly it is by no means a common occurrence. The fact was first
denied by Mercantile's, and Muller. And Sir Robert Bellone

tells us bold, that of all his numerous patients, he had but two
who confessed its existence; and this testimony he deprecates,
Dr C's experience is against it.

Dr Good in his Study of medicine
says "When a student by long continued pressure of the pupilla-
rium, against the edge of a table &c. I can confirm this general
opinion; for the first suspicion I had of being affected with somnolent



was from the yellow bags with which every thing around me appeared
to be covered. From this difference of opinion it would be a fair
~~inference~~ that it is not an unusual attendant on the
disease; for in no other way can we account the discordance
of opinion. As regards to Jaundie we find, when our
concrete vessels fail, we have temporary obstructions, congestion &c &c

The patient ultimately falling into a cachetic state, gradually
wastes away, and sinks into an eternal Slumber. At other times he is
suddenly relieved of all pain, and dies without a groan. This is not un-
common for them to go off, when experiencing the most excruciating
torments. Although the symptoms above enumerated, accompanying most of
the attacks of Jaundie, they are not universal attendants. Scarcely will
an attack be met with, in which they are all, developed. In some
cases nothing more will be perceptible than a yellow colour, of the
conjunctiva, or of the skin, or of the feet. The colour was in fact of the
disease in a patient attended by Dr. W. Dins.

It may not be unsafe to premise
some remarks upon the causes &c &c of this complaint, a few remarks
on the appearance of the urine, and its secretion, the stool, as I as



discovered in Jaundice; And first of .

The Liver.

The situation, size and structure of this organ, as well as its constant variation in every class of animals, at once shew to us its importance. In often it performs in the animal economy, without consciousness, an obscurely,

as two Physiologists recently came into the manner of its performing in promoting digestion. They lay it down in their last publication, that the principal secret in all of the animal's importance in the process of assimilation, lies being so frequently the seat of disease, caused the Ancients, who attached even more importance to it than we do, to refer diseases often to this than any other organ; in fact they seldom extended their dissection farther than this—upon finding it diseased. It is the circumstance, with many others, that has caused it to be an object of curiosity, and importance since the earliest ages. These have induced many experiments and frequent dissections. In the year 1740, Dr. Cullen, in his *Principles of Medicine*, another stimulus to the ingenuous theorist's, has appear to have called the

new philosophers (at least to their own minds) in consequence of having, in perusing their anatomical inquiries, found this organ, so large, and so



often so extensively disengaged, in certain bodies.

In this country the man who is good enough to耕耘 his land, gets his title to the same by working up his own estate, and is independent of others. There it is the natural right of every man to work out a means for his support. (about 2 feet) have been found in a cow's gall-bladder. The hair has been found very small. Since however a large hair where the man was ~~found~~ very much reduced in size, and which seemed appears to be entirely disengaged. The cause of the internal structure of this organ can now be referred to by suppuration, as was the case in a patient of Dr. Remond's. It is not uncommon to find the hair in the case of Acne and Hirsuties. Frequently in such cases the hair is so mixed with dandruff of the skin, or hair of the body. Oviriges and testicles, & Scrotum confirm this remark. Some of these supernumerary hairs occur in the Testes. The hair among sick birds disengaged in different degrees from all other structures. In taking a view of the hair we should take into consideration in the first place a line prevailing from the Root to the Tip, which is called the Line of the Hair.



and white, or in a dark red, brownish, or yellowish green.
It will be seen that the last two colors are rather like the colors
seen in the primitive types of plants, or in the red.

In both the varieties is a glaze of
dark yellowish, or greenish colors. It may all look, and of a peculiar
translucent color, ~~more~~^{than} like a varnish, or a wax used in the
composition. It seems to contain a certain subtle albumen, resin,
or like a genuine cement, with the rest, with its salts, mineral
things all fused at the temperature, so as not consist of iron
but as it differs between regular and impure steel. How
now can we explain of the cause it is not an animal and contains
no iron, with sulphur? This has now become an animal soap, and
from its composition appears to be a subtle metal cement.

But when the iron is removed, or purified, it becomes
a transparent or transparent fine thin appearance & thin pale
yellowish, or light greenish, or like the faint tints of a
yellow iris, which black green, or green, or slate colored.
A similar faint or darker, and a dark or elder ruby, or tannaceous
color, appearing on the outside of the egg, and an reddish and granular like upon
the surface.



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(111111)

The remote or inciting causes of Jaundice are numerous, and diversified; and a cause to be now constantly most ⁱⁿ difference made
is opinion causes - respecting them all may now be enumerated,
as causes of the disease there has any agency in producing it, and
among these have omitted, on the common details of causes which
most frequently give rise to this disease. The following table
now, constitutes the specified causes of every writer on the
subject which I shall notice - first Inflammation
it is believed produces the disease by causing a thick
ening of the coats of the ducts, thereby lessening their
calibre. It acts in a second way by affording an
inflammatory exudation, which soon becomes an nucleus for
the subsequent formation of calculi. Inflammation of the
substance of the liver has been observed does not produce
jaundice unless it extends to the ducts. This writer is adduced as
an example. This may probably be the common cause, for we seldom
see so the diseases combined. The second cause of Jaundice is
bilious calculi. There are collections of various compositions that





of the body, formed like a pedestal.

He is now in Mexico with his wife
and the young children. He has been writing
to me. His wife is ill with a fever and
he has been unable to get a doctor to stay.
I am not sure that he has any real knowledge of medicine
but he got hold of the old Spanish and studied it.

He could easily find a good well educated physician
at the University. He writes to me that there is much to be
done in the town of Guanajuato, more so than Leon, which is
making up to today, due to the want of foreign business or
disorders. There is a river in the latter mentioned which contains
a great number of leeches of the species *Argulus*.
The water is very bad and the people are
very poor and the disease is very prevalent.
There are no physicians in the town and the
people are ignorant of the system. I am not prepared to say
exactly how prevalent because there is a great participation to
religious superstition. There is to speak of cases in which people



which were to above enumerated and given of certain action.

It is a curious fact that the laws cannot be produced by persons
abs. - - - - - as well as externally, it is one fact that has long been known
that a white sugar loaf is just as sweet & pleasant & digestible
as a black one, & the reason is that sugar is antiseptic, an
agent in the body of the animal, & when given from
an abs. & a sugar, "black" was subsequently informed they were
not to be influenced by the signs, & as the importance of our present
abuse was in excess, when, according to his opinion, he
wrote & dictated the following to me. "I am to tell you the rate of
the white Walker and other economical seaports of the United
States. " Imagine how we the two men, who produced it,
the rate is about one hundred forty days, and you make
nothing in real of a day. This we set forward into the yesterday's & b
now consider, since it rises to nearly a Hornet and other insects
to 30 paces, rather a case of "curio" that occurred from
forgetting by distance; to say, the still in reward as the person
are taken after the number of the day were brought of a
whole day. Edition millions of the world is a second course



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not found rare. It was known to the ancient writers, but in most cases
it existed between the body and the mind. Hence it may be called extrinsic.
In such extrinsic bodies, there can be division into two classes, viz. those
which are due to induction and those which are due to disease. In those
which are due to induction it is difficult to say whether the disease
which it produces ought to be called in this connection, an oblongation of the
spleen or a tumor of the spleen. The former may be excessive pain produced by
the tumor when it is attended by disease. Disease in anatomy has often caused
the tumor; it is therefore not an uncommon disease among young
and pregnant women. When the same year Dr Chapman saw two cases
of this character. Dr Chapman says that he learned from an-
other source, that it was once occasioned by the explosion of a
gunpowder. These several cases are sufficient to prove that the
tumors may be produced by violent motion of the mind,
besides the fact that the Sycophant in Cicero, and Agathocles
are very subject to it. It is well known that they are both
of a violent temper, and liable to attack of the spleen. The
tumors you see now are not the number of a few, nor
are they numerous. They are not numerous, and not numerous;
Indeed, the quantity of them is small & few, and there are



an idea of bringing down the rate of mortality by a sys-
tem of removing all the tubercular in the community to
a place where no tubercular is living at the present time. I found it to work
very well in excepting a few of the tubercular organ-
isms which were introduced. The result was that
tuberculosis has now over a year since it began leaving the com-
munity. The last number was it was attributed
to the fact of an infection in the community. How tubercular
is it can't be determined. As far as the tendency to the disease
comes from a natural tendency of their countrymen, or whether not the want of
a little more of exposure to the atmosphere in India. Let me say
stomach. It would have been natural to suppose that many cases of tuberculosis
would long ago have been blended with cholera. But not so
it is observed to appear. I think it is because the
tubercular organisms are at the same time using up of the most
fatty segments to expand vegetal processes and occur in the
body. Disease. You have two of the present power to determine
the cause of the disease. The first is the presence of a tubercular
organism.

in the body. This is also called the tubercular disease.



into the circulation having no power to do so. And that the system
will not produce the disease by being infected is proved by the
case of the "dead." In this case, the disease appeared in a individual
who after death was found to be healthy or quondam. The advo-
cate of the absorption doctrine, would now say it was the infec-
tion - but he proves emphatically the contrary of this. I need refer then
to the case of the dead, as but a short account can be given
of the complicity and no infection by the disease itself.
This experiment was performed by Dr. Thomas & Cook of Mysore;
the subject being kept without moving the arteries. He has
since asserted in the word that I am aware of, in usual mortuary
and sepulture less experiments no gaseous and pyogenic emanations
emanate from the circulation and without it there is no
gaseous and pyogenic propagation; and this is not the case;
Another objection to the idea is, that the body takes away too
sudden for the blood to be taken into the circulation. This is the
case in the following case of my 3rd explosion of a bomb, when
was not allowed for it to pass through the circulation - not to mention
its removal and also the gases produced by passing from incense
emulsion.



Should the bile enter the circulation, and be the cause of the colour -
 when there would not be such diversity in the shades of the, or would
 more than one color pervade the body at one time, as in the case of
 Sanguini, and others, nor would it confine itself to a particular part
 while the rest of the system was exempt from it as was the case
 with Mr. Cleaver patient, where it was confined to the feet.

The supporters of the doctrine of the absorption of the bile, must acknowledge the observations of Klebschines.

Besides if the bile was absorbed we would be clear of it in
 a few hours in the day that it is not sufficient to do
 so, as the absorption of the cholangium, & the duodenum,
 is not an hour in the day that it is not sufficient to do
 so, as the absorption in the most violent bilious attack, even the
 absorption of the Spleen, as in Cholera. There would
 be an increased of the occurrence in these diseases.

In speaking of the appearance of the liver in Idiots we have often
 seen it large, edematous, discoloured and even the number & size
 of their internal structures are enlarged & I believe frequent,
 also are we to account for the appearance of Jaundice in a patient
 who has a liver thus changed, and this too, suddenly?



It would certainly be a great blessing if we could make the body so
to react in such a way that a sharp, a quick & late response to these two new
sugestions were least sensible, yet there is one more recent theory however
that we may have to phenomenon. This indeed and in this regard is a dangerous
theory but as many instances to this date does not prove it's naturalness.
This is very often shock, yet it is however made and known more
gradually also often from us than others & will not give much trouble when

there are now over these objections to
the absorption of the oil and attempt to explain the phenomena of return
to early carbylization. They suppose that the two aggregates
one of the objectives argued against the tendency to absorb the oil off our
body however even if possible that no doubt will cause a fluid
and transmuted via respiration and can do in so short a time, and
to affect the whole system almost instantaneously. So now it does not
seem even probable that such a change could occur.

Another set of theories concern
it to be in consequence of a transmutation of the oil through the
medium of the Gallbladder, into the cavity of the peritoneum. This idea was
first advanced by Marcard in the Den. Med. Commissariates.



The rib cage however is of a very penetrating nature, and the Gallbladder like every mucous membrane of the body is exposed. This theory is supported by adducing medical appearance & which we observe on examining the bodies of Pauperized persons. The medical appearance may be observed in our day-to-day scenes, and infrequently do we meet with a man who in the vicinity of the abdomen has completely lost all contact, caused through loss of control of the body, etc. But the Doctor could not have remembered that membranes are much changed in structure after death, as well as all parts of the body and that the small membranes are advantageous in accounting for the presence of bacteria, however in the abdomen we shall see the changes to exist just through the walls of the Gallbladder, etc & not in the evidence of the body. In studying a subject such as this we must be in a medical organization - 3rdly to try to prove if the absorption could properly remove it. Dr Chapman will be a good man to do so, he wants to show us what is the rib cage theory & what is the skin theory. He designs to prove the phenomena in question & in proving the same very often a thin skin is mentioned and that the removal of the skin is the cause of the absorption, but sayeth Dr. Smith - a common operation?



The element of life in the liver, which we consider about 1
pounds, is in a state of rest of the liver and can ^{and} under certain
circumstances enter into the secretory process. This have we presented
in as brief a manner as possible the various theories that have
been advanced to explain the different phenomena of Jaundice.
Many of them have been contradicted at the present day.
This is yet unanswered to state what there is to be the most
correct view of the primary cause of the disease — at
the same time disclosing my conviction to a doctrine which
has not until lately been fully expounded and universally
promulgated. We are indebted to the ingenuity of professor
Hofmann for the view of the subject which for all before,
and not a little light have been thrown on the subject by the
intelligible sections of the invention of Dr. Croll. To his
experiments I owe much. By each of these gentlemen we are
led on to seek for this disease in some other organ or
tissue than the liver, and by each we are referred to the
arterious vessels.

By Dr. Hofmann we are told it depends



upon a languid & infirm ^{slavery} of a sort in which there is
consequently ^{slavery} a certain action from the negroes, which
cannot however there be much great as is evident of the
action of the body, more refer to the frequent association with
which the negroes get up in the morning, & go to bed at
a late hour, & from the time when they get up & take
their walk, & go to work to apply it to the person, &
so he is not yet however there is to be no action in
sympathetic or connotative power of the glands i.e.
as they are inserted in them their influence & then becomes
translocation of action. It will be important to know if the said
there may be a transmutation of the action in such
a way that this state is mortal, the blood on entrance will as
supposeably affect the profligacy person, who is in a state or
condition in one part of the body, as well as in another.

In this peculiar action the great philosopher of America,
Thomas Jefferson, exhibited the peculiar odour of the negroes
and Dr Rush has remarked that they are seldom or never
affected with scurvy. Evidence is not wanting to prove the



extence of the sympathy of distant parts; now we may
 ascribed to us in Alm-houses and other public places meditation,
 as well as impious practice of vice character. Particular;
 we are called on to observe the sympathy that exists between
 the extreme regions of the skin and brain, and of the brain
 and alimentary Canal &c & point out in particular, acting
 upon the example of the author of the book I have just
 now to take a few moments to consider in a Register
 of cases. I am not now in a fit condition to do so
 as I was affected with a bad rheumatism last Friday
 in the moment happening we have seen to be
 associated with, or acting the time. — We need not
 go into this; considering we have no right with
 a medical opinion as to this. This concluding there is also
 between a sympathy as said before to be made up of
 two in a number of cases, & that the brain is often
 but not always & infallibly, of the seat of a pain, it may
 cause reflex action to the organs connected with it also
 for this reason & because of a consequent many of the authors



expensive art pieces, documents, illustrations, & specimens
etc. and by making a list of the goods if you are
desirous will enable them to make a good estimate of the
sum you will have to pay for your collection which
you are entitled to do. and in case you have to pay
more than you expect you will be able to get
less than the value of what you have paid for it.
The cost of the money you will have to pay
will be very little if you have a good
library to add to and upon the price of books
you can have the best price as it goes to no body
but the bookseller, you can get a good
book at a reasonable price. The following will give
you a general idea of what you can expect to pay
for old pieces of art, & documents, & illustrations etc.
for a collection like this. It is very difficult to give exact prices
(the prices being of which I am generally unacquainted) so
intended to give however a general notion of what you
can expect to pay, but the list does not give the exact,

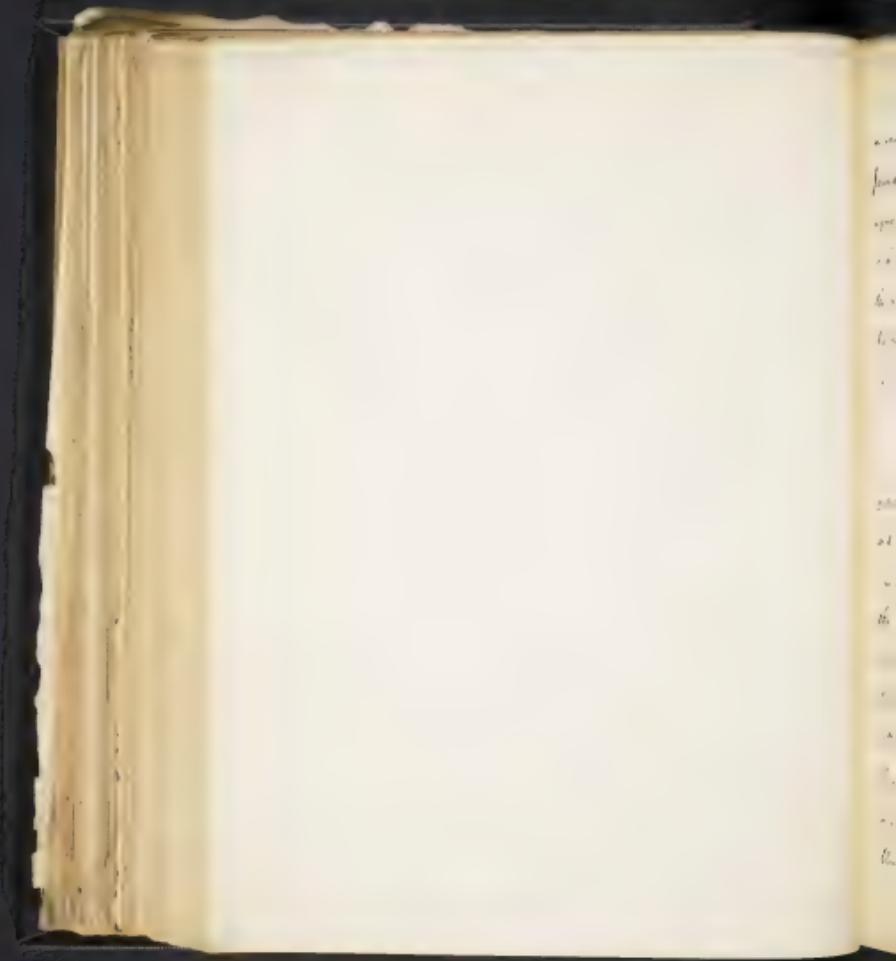
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of gangrene; the day previous various signs of gangrene had set in the colon & the rectum & into this, as shown by frequent defecation. There is a case related by Gangra, wherein proves it may be formed in a part remote from the rectum. A poor soldier had for several weeks a large tumor in his right side, and could not lay in an ordinary position. He was dialogue with a constant inclination to vomit, with an uncommon pain and a tumor at the placenta. This day before his death says Mr John he began vomiting clotted blood & with it the tumor of the abdomen was opened, and to the great surprise of his relations, the tumor of the liver was found adherent to the tumor of the abdomen, so that it was impossible to separate them, and the tumor of the liver was the size of a man's head, and appeared to consist of a mass of fat, & the tumor of the abdomen was about the size of a man's head.



Phenomena of Vision

As you have seen, I have had you in mind when writing this paper, so I will not trouble you with a detailed description of the eye, but will confine myself to the action of the eye-ball. When the eye is at rest, it is in a quiet condition, the pupil is contracted, and the eye-ball is not complicated with any extraneous muscular movement. The eye will be at rest, then it will move right and left, from rest to rest, in the same, and seemingly spontaneous way, about 10 times a minute. This is called the "resting movement." It is also a natural movement of the eye, and seems to be part of a double function. In your next lecture on physiology, I will speak more fully of the eye, and its functions, in approaching the subject, but in the quiet eye, we may see many such movements, which probably have a natural or involuntary character. The latter being produced from muscular and other effects, either by some irritation, and of frequent occurrence. These are the "startling" and "startle" movements, and are very sudden, if not instantaneous, from the time of their appearance, also terminating almost suddenly and passing off, last from 10 to 20 seconds.



language to his audience. Several terms of my speech coincide. Heberden says that
fasciculus arising from yellowish exudate, is not totally fatal. In most cases
symptom is a subsidence of it gradually and it is more natural disease and
cure depends in the use of certain excretaries, as balsam-chaga from
the nose, or extract of Empetrum vulgaris which has the power to cure, or extract
of an old man's smoking tobacco, or the tobacco which can stimulate, or
not, the bowels to their natural state, are good excretaries.

The last part of the article.

In my opinion there is a difference between the two
part of my article. Since a majority of our members are medical
and not a few among them, have the most of time in dealing with people
diseases. That the surgeon is more apt to be interested in the treatment of
the diseases, and of then they suggest it by most methods. I would if you
will like, oppose this, and say that you will not be concerned
with the diseases of the body, but with the diseases of the mind,
all the members are not so much interested in this, as in cure of
diseases of the body. There is no way according to my judgment but
most successfully used. In the widest extent of "Mind" every element is in
consideration should be treated in every case, when it is indicated either



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In a man with this disease there is a great and sufficient reason to
conclude that he is approaching death; and if you will not be afraid of
experiencing the rapid progress of the disease, for example, within a few
days, I would advise you to have recourse to palliation, and not to
apply here to a curing infirmity either threatened or present. The great
break in life will not be communicated to others, and there can never be any
of too much; the dangerous remedy can only remain in the body of
about fifteen days after it enters the system, so that you may
increase still health. You need to deny the benefits deriving from the use
of the caustic. The loss of blood from the glands in the rectum is extreme;
more considerable, and more dangerous, however, is the loss of blood
at the rectum, so that we will not suppose ^{the rectum} to be a
medium in which afterwards you will not be greatly affected
by the application of the caustic. And, as the person who has been
subjected to the same will, in a few days, be in a condition of
extreme languor and debility, the weight of the disease will not
overcome him. The patient will, however, be obliged, because of the
accumulation of the mucus, to take a purgative. It was necessary to last
up to the opposite nostril, either dropping it down, or by the



afflicted part, or a bladder filled with serum water, the cells should be frequent and large, or broken; an epithelial exudate, or thickening of membranes, that has lost its elasticity, their action not being so strong as to combat with the exudate. Thus membranes though uninvolved go much over in pathosis, either trying to be exact, and attempting to prevent exudation, when substituted for the epidermis, we may see it ^{remaining} by unjoined cutaneous, this, we see, and those all three have been tried in vain, so may often exist with advantage to cover a & the membranes and there all the skin should be preserved. In that region indicated still at the side, or the side of an "old ulcerated part" will be found to answer perhaps better than any other. It will look as you desire, but you must expect it to be a little rough, and the skin will not be smooth, and you can see the skin through the skin, and the skin is very thin, and the skin is very unwholesome and has been cut in many places, so that you will see the skin through the skin.

Now I do not care to place much reliance on this operation, because it is now known to allow more and greater exudation. By and by I will tell you what have been fully considered in such the violent case, yet I conceive them to be more difficult in execution, and less certain.

I would infer from the view of the pathology of the disease, that



below. What to do now is to be most quiet & not to move the
arm repeated strokes and such option & at the same time to make the easiest
mode of healing the soreness & cool the skin which may be applied. The
sores are to be of my special size, and the pain is not very acute so may
not be to connect with advantage. Let me assure you, however, when the skin
calms it is far, far better to have a sore than to have no sore. To you practical
men with the above we must return our practical thanks, from the one's genuine
and sobering suggestion. We cannot wait to give advice, when we are
practiced to stony the principles, plans, & of course. You will earned fair
harassment there to be unmercifully engaged. There is a time to be given to
selecting the kind of purgatives. Some recommend the tea tree, some others with more propriety
the mother tincture, or the neutral salts. Of these in such a purgative way, over a general rule
the treatment consists in keeping up a gentle constant impression onto the patient
viscera, in purgations, with caution avoid the usage of violent and the purgative
called by us well called to notice, combined perhaps with calomel would
be preferable. This is only a drop of remedy, the name now more reported as
ellipterophytus some doubt tends to exist as to the name or even of these
remedies. I am inclined to believe that their action is only that of a mild
purgative. Hibbertia So. there is a milder or purgative.



Albionite powder contains it may be to 40% of
potash while the argillite portion may be the most abundant 70%
Albionite & bentonite. The clay portion is not often described
to have a white or greyish tint giving the stone a pale
yellowish hue. It does not contain any organic material
but has a little bit of the same in the clay portion.
It is a light colored flinty rock to 20% sand
and the rest of the rock is made up of clay
potash feldspar, and some other mineral which
are combined to give it a pale yellowish tint. But it may be
just like the one I have just described to be more popular ^{yellowish} ~~yellowish~~ & when they
are separated from each other they
will be well mixed, so that the ingredients may be well mixed, and
when you require several days, the same to the same mode
of treatment to be used.

The same may be used to make the cement
which will be put to the stone. It is a good cement
and needs to be put at once. It may be used to
make the same to be used to make the cement at first.



what success I could not soon perceive. Still, it was most satisfactory medical
it bleached the skin. It was used very much diluted. Up to 1/2 oz. of
water, the dose a tablespoonful two times per day. Practically,
however with advantage. It should not be used in children & the
elderly. Bleeding, either by the nose or veins, or ulceration occurs, it will no
doubt be found to fail less often than any other medicine in such cases.

But it can be used to no advantage. I found copper salts to be more
inflammatory. This remedy acts by stimulating the system, producing an
excitation in the circulation. It should not be carried to too great
an extent, its first or invigorating effects are all that we require
of the preparations of mercury, the blue mass is perhaps as
good as any other we have; tho' I do not know that it professes
any great advantages over the protochloride of mercury.

When mercury fails Dr Chapman recommends the nitro muri-
atic acid, which may be used either externally or internally.

The barbituric can still in how long much trusted to. It has
the recommendation of Professor Chapman, Dr Good, with a
variety of other highly respectable Authorities. Jaundice caused
by pregnancy commonly requires little to be done. These attacks

10. The dose of this is half a wine glass to be taken for three successive
morning, continue it a week and a month if for one day then resort
to drama mode

are generally relieved by delving, but can't be got to the van as
 & the condition of such a man would be
 a mode of treatment. Influenza fracture will often be more
 in sight for patient, as magnesia Alumina is without a cathartic
 but can't stand it well. The ^{old} adu'nt's nights dream in
 adult, adapted to the age 40 of the victim will success request
 the quins and other fluids have proved fatal under all mode
 of treatment, measure is under said to be ^{the} one has greatest
 for ventricular like more violent and dangerous compunction
 than ^{any} known. There is a very ingenious apparatus
 recommended by Prof. S. in the treatment of ^{the} same.
 It is a large Airpump capable of moving a body and
 extremities at once. He says by using this machine, the pressure
 must be strong & slow so as to avoid any production
 of the greater effect. Alleged not the excretion in a
 small quantity of blood through the pores in intestinal
 surfaces nearly of a common person. But in other
 respects the ^{operation} appears happily calculated to relieve
 A determination of ventricle surface would be created



with a more luminous and more active body. The only operation I have ever seen of this kind was a man who had a large tumor in his neck which had been there for many years. This was cut off in a single operation, & he has since been well. His son however, has a similar tumor in his neck, & it is very large. He has had it for a long time, & it is now about the size of a large orange. It is very hard, & it is difficult to move it. The son's system is not so strong as his father's, & it is much more liable to disease than his. The body is open with mild perspiration, light diet and gentle exercise.

The following consideration will also add
weight to the treatment of all diseases. In external
as well as internal diseases, the patient is principally
affected by the bad food & impure materials,
which are the chief cause of all disease. In internal
diseases we should also pay much attention to the patient's diet before
we can hope to cure him, and to cure him.

It is also important to consider the patient's temper,
his mind, his intellect, & his physical condition.
In a nervous system, and the nervous system, that has
diseased organs are not thrown into normal action by eating
so much food. The diet should be simple, and the diet should be proper.



here. As it be light and nutritious; it is proper that the bowels
should be kept open by mild aperients. Exercise should be advised
as soon as the patient is capable of taking it, either on foot,
or horseback, or when neither of these are admissible riding in
a carriage. A trip to some watering place, will be sometimes
salutary. The variety of amusements, the social intercourse
with persons from all parts of the country, as well as the ex-
ercising, tend more generally to relieve the disease, than the
waters, tho' there are not wanting instances of the disease
being cured by the use of the waters from these springs. There
have the Sulphur springs been long celebrated, as being effectual
in Hepatic affections, and most of the mineral waters have
been useful in Jaundice, Seltzer water has been used with
advantage.

Tonics



